Oxford Democrat.

No. 39, Vol. 6, New Series. | Paris, Maine, Tuesday, February 2, 1847. | Old Series. No. 48, Vol. 15.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
G. W. Millett,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms;—the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance
Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH

POETRY.

From the Boston Post.

THE WAR CRY.

Ho! coming from the farther south there floats upon the air
The news that angry war has raised his fiery visage there,
And fifty thousand men are called, who fain would seek to know
What temper stirs the sullen heart of fathless Mexico.

There stalks a swarthy figure through the sandy cactus grove,
Who to tempt to wrath our eagle for many years has strove.
With his saddle deck'd with silver rides this poncho cover'd man,
He hears an eagle and a snake—it is the Mexican.

They who sow the seed of folly must sorrow's harvest reap,
And our crimson-handed banner where it waves will guard and keep,
For decent rites its many friends could hope not in the crowd,
Though each fibre of its broadest folds were woven to a shroud.

Our soldier merchant from the east leaves ledger, notes and bills,
And volunteers to pour his blood to swell the Texan rills—
Our soldier farmer from the west a laurel seeks to gain,
And presses forth to draw his sword upon the Texan plain.

Our flag it floats at Monterey, and waves at Tampico,
And the frowning fort at Vera Cruz our navy's strength shall know;
And we'll write for them this sentence on the lustrous that we storm,
That "Faction's rule is ruin—revolution not reform."

Oh! better far the Incas and half savage ancient race,
Torn the hoard who find this lovely land with national disgrace.
The Indian rule the Spaniard rules—Oh, shade of Bolivar!
See how he rules with anarchy and fratricidal war!

We hear a tale they seek to plant a throne this side the water,
"Beware! the hunting monarchy would die 'mid fire and slaughter."
O, should it ever come to this, all kindly bonds must break,
And the stripes and constellation crush the eagle and the snake
Boston, January, 1847. PABLO.

INDIVIDUAL WEALTH IN ENGLAND.

Colman, in his European Agricultural and Rural Economy, alludes to the amount of wealth realized by individuals, which appears almost incredible. Under a law of the present government, levying a tax upon every man's income when it exceeds one hundred and fifty pounds sterling a year, persons liable to taxation are required to make a just return of their income under a heavy penalty. A confectioner in London returned, as his annual income, the sum of thirty thousand pounds sterling, or one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or six times as much as the salary of the President of the United States; which showed at least how skilful he was in compounding the sweets of life. A nobleman, it is said, has contracted with a master builder to erect for him, in London, four thousand—not forty—nor four hundred—but four thousand houses of a good size for occupation. In some of the best parts of London, acres of land, vast squares, are occupied with large and elegant dwelling houses, paying heavy rents, in long rows, blocks, and crescents, and all belonging to one single individual.—One nobleman, whose magnificent estate was left to him by his father encumbered with a debt of some hundred thousand pounds, by *limiting*, as it is termed, his annual expenditures to thirty thousand pounds, has well nigh extinguished the debt. The incomes of some of the rich men in the country amount to twenty, twenty-five, fifty, one hundred thousand, two hundred thousand pounds sterling, even three hundred thousand pounds, annually. It is very difficult for a New England man to conceive of such wealth. The crop of wheat grown in one year upon the farm of a Lincolnshire farmer was eighteen thousand bushels. These appear to be well attested facts, and show the enormous wealth which is accumulated in the hands of the few, at the expense of toiling thousands, and principally through the workings of the law of primogeniture.

Of the landed proprietors Mr. Colman is disposed to think well; and mentions as evidence of their liberality, that they are satisfied with a return of from two and a half to three per cent on their investments. Here he has committed a slight but natural mistake. Landlords, generally, are contented with these comparatively small returns, because, in the circumstances, they can seldom get more. Besides, capitalists invest money in land for another kind of return than rents. Land gives territorial distinction and political power: and for the latter alone many persons seem not disinclined to forego all direct pecuniary advantages. In this, indeed, lies the true cause of the high price of land in Great Britain—the reason why a few comparatively unproductive farms are valued at fifty times the price of an equally large and much richer tract of land in the United States.

KNOW YOURSELVES. A person who is acquainted with human nature, knows himself, and is never harsh and severe upon those who have departed from the strict line of rectitude. When you hear a man denounce another, you know at once that he has no just knowledge of himself, and in times of strong temptations he will be the first to swerve from duty. A person who knows his own frailties, is kind and forbearing to those who err. "Know thyself," is an excellent maxim. It would be well for thousands to understand it practically, who are now ready to cry out with indignation, and chase to the tomb one who has thoughtlessly sinned. A true Christian will never pursue such a course—neither will he who understands human nature and understands his own failings.

THE STORY TELLER.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

LEGENDS OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

THE MARTYR OF THE SOUTH.

There is a gloom to-day in Charleston.

It is not often that a great city feels, but when this great heart of humanity, whose every pulsation is a life, can feel, the result is more terrible than the bloodiest battle. Yes, when those arteries of a city, its streets, and lanes, and alleys, thrill with the same feeling, when, like a electric chain, it dartes invisibly from one breast to another, until it swells ten thousand hearts, the result is terrible.

I care not whether that result is manifested in a Riot, that fills the streets with the blood of men, and women, and little children, that fires the roof over the heads of the innocent, or sends the Church of God whirling in smoke and flame to the midnight sky; or whether that feeling is manifested in the silence of thousands, the bowed head, the compressed lip, the stealthy footstep, still it is a fearful thing to see.

There is a gloom to-day in Charleston.

A dead awe reigns over the city. Every face you see is stamped with gloom; men go silently by, with anguish in their hearts and eyes. Women are weeping in their darkened chambers; in yonder church old men are kneeling before the altars, praying, in low, deep muttered tones.

The very soldiers whom you meet, clad in their British uniforms, wear sadness on their faces. These men, to whom murder is sport, are gloomy to-day. The citizens pass hurriedly to and fro; cluster in groups; whisper together; glide silently into their homes.

The stores are closed to-day, as though it were Sunday. The windows of those houses are closed, as though some great man were dead; there is a silence on the air, as though a plague had dispoiled the town of its beauty and its manhood.

The British banner—stained as it is with the best blood of the Palmetto State—seems to partake of the influence of the hour; for, floating from yonder staff, it does not swell buoyantly upon the breeze, but droops heavily to the ground.

The only sound you hear, save the hurried tread of the citizens, is the low, solemn notes of the Dead March, groaning from muffled drums.

Why all this gloom, that oppresses the heart and fills the eyes? Why do Whig and Tory, citizen and soldier, share this gloom alike? Why this silence, this awe, this dread?

Look yonder, and in the centre of that common, deserted by every human thing, behold—rising in lonely hideousness—behold, a GALLOWS.

Why does that gibbet stand there, blackening in the morning sun?

Come with me into yonder mansion, whose roof arises proudly over all other roofs. Up these carpeted stairs, into this luxurious chamber, whose windows are darkened by hangings of satin, whose walls are covered with tapestry, whose floor is crowded with elegant furniture.—All is silent in this chamber.

A single glow of morning light steals through the parted curtains of yonder window. Beside that window, with his back to the light, his face in shadow, as though he wished to hide certain dark thoughts from the light, sits a young man, his handsome form arrayed in a British uniform.

He is young, but there is the gloom of age upon that woven brow, there is the resolve of murder upon that curling lip. His attitude is significant. His head inclined to one side, the cheek resting on the left hand, while the right grasps a parchment, which bears his signature, the ink not yet dried.

That parchment is a death-warrant.

If you will look closely upon that red uniform you will see that it is stained with the blood of Paoli, where the cry for "quarter" was answered by the falling sword and the reeking bayonet.—Yes, this is none other than General Grey, the Butcher of Paoli, transformed by the accolade of his King into LORD RAWDON.

While he is there, by the window, grasping that parchment in his hand, the door opens, a strange group stand disclosed on the threshold.

A woman and three children, dressed in black stand there gazing upon the English lord. They slowly advance; do you behold the pale face of that woman, her eyes, large and dark, not wet with tears, but glaring with speechless awe? On one side a little girl, with brown ringlets, on the other her sister, one year older, with dark hair, relieving a pallid face.

Somewhat in front, his young form rising to every inch of its height, stands a boy of thirteen, with chesnut curls, clustering about his fair countenance. You can see that dark eye flash that lower lip quiver, as he silently confronts Lord Rawdon.

The woman—I use that word, for to me it expresses all that is pure in passion, or holy in humanity, while your word—lady—means nothing but ribbons and millinary—the woman advances, and encircled by these children, stands before the gloomy lord.

'I have come,' she speaks in a voice that strikes you with its music and tenderness, 'I have come to plead for my brother's life!

She does not say, *behold my brother's children*, but there they are, and the English lord beholds them. Tears are coursing down the cheeks of those little girls, but the eye of the woman is not dim. The boy of thirteen looks intently in the face of the Briton, his under lip quivering like a leaf.

From a single moment that proud lord raises his head and surveys the *group*, and then you hear his deep yet melodious voice:

'Madam, your brother swore allegiance to His Majesty, and was afterwards taken in arms against his King. He is guilty of Treason, and must endure the penalty, and that, as you well know, is DEATH."

'But, my lord,' said that brave woman, standing firm and erect, her beauty shining more serenely in that moment of heroism. 'You well know the circumstances under which he swore allegiance. He, a citizen of South Carolina, an American, was dragged from the bedside of a dying wife, and hurried to Charleston, where this language was held by your Peers—'Take the oath of allegiance, and return to the bedside of your dying wife; Refuse, and we will consign you to gaol!' This, my lord, not when he was free to act, ah, no! But when his wife lay dying of that fearful disense—small pox—which had already destroyed two of his children. How could he act otherwise than he did? how could he refuse to take your oath? In his case, would you, my lord, would any *man*, refuse to do the same?'

Still the silent children stood there before him, while the clear voice of the true woman pierced his soul.

'Your brother is condemned to death!' he coldly said, turning his head away. 'He dies at noon. I can do nothing for you!'

Silently the woman, holding a little girl by each hand, sunk on her knees; but the boy of thirteen stood erect. Do you see that group? Those hands upraised, those voices, the clear voice of the woman, the infantile tones of those sweet girls, mingling in one cry for 'Mercy!' while the Briton looks upon them with a face of iron, and the boy of thirteen stands erect, no tear in his eye, but a convulsive tremor on his lip!

Then the tears of that woman come at last—than as the face of that stern man glooms before her, she takes the little hands of the girls within her own, and lifts them to his knee, and begs him to spare the father's life.

Not a word from the English Lord.

The boy still firm, erect and silent, no tear dims the eye which glares steadily in the face of the tyrant.

'Ah, you relent!' shrieks that sister of the condemned man. 'You will not deprive these children of a father—you will not cut him off in the prime of manhood, by this hideous death! As you hope for mercy in your last hour, be merciful now—spare my *brother, and not a* heart in Charleston but will bless you—spare him for the sake of these children!'

'Madam,' was the cold reply, 'your brother has been condemned to die, I can do nothing for you!'

He turns his head away, and held the Parchment before his eyes. At last the stern heart of the boy was melted. There was a spasmodic motion about his chest, his limbs shook, he stood for a moment like a statue, and then fell on his knees, seizing the right hand of Lord Rawdon with his trembling fingers.

Lord Rawdon looked down upon that young face, shadowed with chesnut curls, as the small hands clutched his wrist, and an expression of surprise came over his face.

'My child,' said he, 'I can do nothing for you!'

The boy silently rose. He took a sister by each hand. There was a wild light in his young eye—a scorn of defiance on his lip.

'Come sisters, let us go.'

He said this, and led those fair girls toward the door, followed by the sister of the condemned. Not a word more was said—but ere they passed from the room, that true woman looked back in the face of Lord Rawdon.

He never forgot that look.

They were gone from the room, and he stood alone before that window, with the sunlight pouring over his guilty brow.

'Yes, it is necessary to make an example! This rebellion must be crushed; those rebels taught submission! The death of this man will strike terror into their hearts. They will learn at last that treason is no trifling game; that the rope and the gibbet will reward each Rebel for his crime!'

Poor Lord Rawdon.

The streets were now utterly deserted. Not a citizen, a soldier, not even a negro was seen. A silence like death rested upon the city.

Suddenly the sound of the dead march was heard, and yonder behold the only evidence of life through-out the wide city.

On yonder common, around the gibbet, is gathered a strangely contrasted crowd. There is the negro, the outcast of society, the British officer in his uniform, the citizen in his plain dress. All are grouped together in that crowd.

In the centre of the dense mass, beside that horse and cart, one foot resting on that coffin of pine, stands the only man in this crowd with an uncovered brow. He stands there, an image of mature manhood, with a muscular form, a clear, full eye, a bold forehead. His cheek is not pale, nor his eye dim. He is dressed neatly in a suit of velvet, made after the fashion of his time; one hand inserted in his vest, rests on his heart.

Above his head dangles the rope. Near his back stands that figure with the craped face; around are the British soldiers, separating the condemned from the crowd. Among all that rude band of soldiers, not an eye but is wet with tears.

The brave officer there, who has charge of the murder, pulls his chapeau over his eyes, to shield them from the sun, or—can it be?—to hide his tears.

All is ready. He has bidden the last farewell to his sister, his children in yonder gaol; he has said his last word to his noble boy, pressed his last kiss upon the lips of those fair girls. All is ready for the murder.

At this moment a citizen advances, his face convulsed with emotion—

'Hayne,' he speaks, in a choaking voice, 'show them how an American can die!'

'I will endeavor to do so,' was the reply of the doomed man.

At this moment the hangman advanced, and placed the cap over his brow. A cry was heard in the crowd, a footstep, and those soldiers shrunk back before a boy of thirteen, who came rushing forward.

'Father!' he shrieked, as he beheld the condemned with the cap over his brow.

One groan arose from that crowd—a simultaneous expression of horror.

The father drew the cap from his brow; beheld the wild face, the glaring eyes of his son.

'God bless you, my boy,' he spoke, gathering that young form to his heart. 'Now go and leave your father to his fate. Return when I am dead—receive my body, and have it buried by my forefathers!'

As the boy turned and went through the crowd the father stepped firmly into the cart.

There was a pause, as though every man in that crowd was suddenly turned to stone.

The boy looked back but once, only once, and then beheld——ah, I dare not speak it for it chills the blood in the veins——he beheld that manly form suspended to the gibbet, with the cap over his brow, while the distorted face glowed horribly in the sun.

That was his FATHER!

That boy did not shriek, nor groan, but instantly—like a light extinguished suddenly—the fire left his eye, the color his cheek. His lips opened in a silly smile. The first word he uttered told the story—

'My father!' he cried, and then pointed to the body, and broke into a laugh.

'Oh, it was horrible, that laugh, so hollow, shrill, and wild. The child of the Martyr was an idiot.

Still, as the crowd gathered round him, as kind hands bore him away, that pale face was turned over his shoulder toward the gallows:

'MY FATHER!'

And still that laugh was borne upon the breeze, even to the gibbet's timbers, where—in hideous mockery, a blackened but not dishonored thing—swung the body of the MARTYR HAYNE.

'This death will strike terror into the hearts of the Rebels!'

Poor Lord Rawdon!

Did that man, in his fine uniform, forget that there was a God? Did he forget that the voice of a Martyr's blood can never die?

This death strike terror into the hearts of the Rebels?

It roused one feeling of abhorrence through the whole South. It took down a thousand rifles from the hooks above the fire-side hearth.—It turned many a doubting heart to the cause of freedom; nay, Tories by hundreds came flocking to the camp of liberty. The blood of Hayne took root and grew into an army.

There came a day when George Washington, by the conquest of Yorktown, had in his possession the murderer who did this deed; Lord Cornwallis, who condemned and commanded it;—Lord Rawdon, who signed the death-warrant.

Here was a glorious chance for Washington to avenge the Martyr Hayne, who had been choaked to death by these men. The feeling of the army, the voice of America—nay, certain voices that spoke in the British Parliament, would have justified the deed. The law of nations would have proclaimed it a holy act. But how did Washington act?

He left each murderer to God and his own conscience. He showed the whole world a sublime manifestation of forgiveness and scorne—Forgiveness for this humiliating Cornwallis, who so far from bearing Washington home to London a prisoner in chains, was now a conquered man in the midst of his captive army.

But this Lord Rawdon, who, captured by a French vessel, was brought into Yorktown, this arrested murderer, who skulked about the camp, the object of universal loathing, how did Washington treat him?

He scorned him too much to lay a hand upon his head; from the fulness of contempt, he permitted him to live.

Poor Lord Rawdon?

Who hears his name now, save as an object, forgotton in the universality of scorn?

But the Martyr—where is the heart that does not throb at the mention of his fate, at the name of ISAAC HAYNE?

ANECDOTE OF DR. NOTT OF UNION COLLEGE. On an evening preceding Thanksgiving, not many years ago, two students left the colleges, with the most *fowl* intent of procuring some of the Doctor's fine fat chickens, that roosted in a tree adjoining his house. When they arrived at the spot, one ascended the tree, while the other stood with the bag, ready to receive the plunder. It so happened that the doctor himself had just left his house, with the view of securing the same chickens for his Thanksgiving dinner. The rogue under the tree hearing some one approaching, immediately creeped away, without notifying his companion, among the branches. The Doctor came up silently, and was immediately saluted from above as follows: 'Are you ready?'—'Yes,' responded the doctor, dissembling his voice as much as possible.

The other immediately laying hands on the old rooster, exclaimed—'Here's old Prex will you have him?' 'Pass him along,' was the reply, and he was soon in the Doctor's bag.

'Here's marm Prex,' said the all unconscious student, grabbled a fine old hen, 'will you have her?' 'Yes,' again responded the Doctor.

'Here's son John, will you have him?'—'Here's daughter Sal, take her?' and so on until he had gone regularly through with the Doctor's family and chickens. The old man then walked off in one direction with the plunder, while the student streaked it for the colleges. Great was his astonishment to learn from his companion that he had got no chickens and if he gave them to any one, it must have been to Dr. Nott. Expulsions, fines, and disgrace, were uppermost in their thoughts until the next forenoon, when both received a polite invitation from their President, requesting the presence of their company to a Thanksgiving dinner. To decline was impossible, so with hearts full of anxiety for the result, they wended their way to the house, where they were pleasantly received by the old gentleman, and with a large party were soon seated around the festive board. After asking a blessing, the Doctor rose from his seat, and taking the carving knife, turned with a smile to the rogues and said—'Young gentlemen, here's Old Prex, and Marm Prex, son John, and daughter Sal,' at the same time touching successively the respective chickens, 'to which will you be helped?' The mortification of the students may be imagined.

[Springfield Rep.

God made an agriculturalist, and while in a state of innocence, his first business was to till the ground. And at every age of the world, some of the greatest and best of men have been farmers; Washington and Jackson were farmers; as also multitudes of worthy names and great spirits, who, like them, have blessed the world with examples of greatness and honorable deeds. And I rejoice to know that many in our own time of highly cultivated intellect and enlarged views, and worldly competence are proud to be ranked among practical farmers. Far better had it been for the world had the number been tenfold greater. Far better were it for the present generation, if the choice of employment, parents and their sons would view the subject as these have done; and let their sons be directed in their choice to the same wise results. Thus, much of the idleness and crime which are exerting such a fearful influence upon us, would never have existed. Many of the temptations to vice would have been avoided. [Asylum Journal.

THE HORSE.—A correspondent of the Buffalo Courier, in urging good treatment to the horse, gives a touching instance of the benevolent feelings of this noble animal to another beast. It took place under the writer's own observation, and the Courier has no doubt of its truth. The writer says:

"A butcher, my neighbor, recently went to a pasture where the family horse was unusually turned when idle, to get a calf he had purchased for slaughter.—Finding difficulty in otherwise catching him, he set a large bull-dog upon the calf, which soon brought him to the ground, uttering most piteous cries. The horse, which till now had seemingly paid no attention, aroused by the cries of distress, no sooner perceived the persious situation of his helpless companion, than with ears leered, jaws distended, mane and tail erect, he hastened to his relief. The dog still continued his hold, despite the threatening aspect of the horse, when the noble fellow, fastening his teeth upon the dog, with one toss threw him completely over the adjacent fence. Meanwhile, the butcher had approached so near as to catch hold of the calf as he was rising, which the horse perceiving, he turned upon him his posterior artillery, throwing his heels every time still nearer the butcher's head, until he was glad to relinquish his hold. With what a proud and exulting air he pranced around his liberated charge, with head and tail erect, snorting defiance to all oppressors. In fact, before the butcher could secure his object, he had first to secure this champion of freedom in the stable."

SALT AND SOOT. It is said that an important agricultural discovery has recently been made, showing that, by the union of salt and soot, a most valuable manure is produced. It has been found that land which usually produced twenty-five *tons* of carrots to an acre, when fertilized by a mixture of six bushels and a half of soot, yielded forty. This manure is also said to be very good for grain, and especially so for potato land, a field of which before had never produced more than one hundred and fifty seven bushels to the acre, yet yielded two hundred and forty after having been manured by a mixture of thirty bushels of soot and eight of salt.

A musician, some time ago, in giving a concert at Cleveland, Ohio, informed the public that a variety of songs might be expected, too *tedious* to mention.

Why are the Mexicans likely to improve in their habits?

Because the Americans have sent them a Taylor, who will *dress* them well, and be sure to *give* them *fits*.

Why is a dandy with a cloak on like a half Spanish segar?

Because it's common *filling* with a Spanish *wrapper*.

Why is a pun on the Seat of Government like a first-rate conundrum?

Because it is a *capital* witticism.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA

TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, from Liverpool on the 5th, arrived this morning (25th) soon after 7 o'clock, bringing 118 passengers and the regular monthly mail. She has experienced a very rough passage.

Among the passengers was the new Governor General of Canada, the Earl of Elgin, and his two aids, Lieut. the Hon Arthur Egerton and Lieut. the Hon. Eggremon Lascelles, and assistant Commissionary General Wood, and 94 others. The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland and 7 others were left at Halifax.

Parliament was to be called together on the 19th of January; and Lord John Russell had issued circulors to his supports in the Houses, requesting their presence at the opening of the session, as measures of great importance were to be immediately considered.

European Corn Trade. The grain trade has been in an animated and sometimes excited position since the sailing of the steamship Cambria on the 4th inst. Prices have also advanced considerable.

The value of money was without change in England, and the supply continued abundant.—The iron trade was very brisk, and prices were higher.

The steamer has over $2,000,000 in specie.

The unprecedented wretchedness of Ireland seems to be attracting much attention. In the single county of Mayo, a district less than 50 miles square, no less than *thirty-two* deaths are alledged to have occurred from starvation.

Freights at Liverpool. Since our last report freights to the United States have fluctuated considerably, but a present dead weight is scarce, and ships have difficulty in obtaining cargoes.

FRANCE. The French Government have authorized the admission of American Corn, imported into England, into France, if brought in British vessels. The exportation of beet root sugar is also authorized. Successful attempts have been made to cultivate rice in France:—Great suffering is said to exists in some sections of the country for the want of food; but the Government are busy in finding work for the sufferers and in keeping down the price of corn.—The immence drain on the Bank of France for bullions to purchase foreign grain, has caused considerable inconvenience; and it is said that the Bank of England will probably aid the Bank of France to the amount of £2,000.000 stearling.

The French papers discuss with considerable interest, the operations of our troops and squadron in Mexico. They seem a little doubtful of the ultimate success of our arms in that country, arising mainly from the fatigue and sickness which our troops must experience in their attempts to subjugate the country.

SPAIN. Advices from Madrid to the 28th of December, represent that serious difficulty exist between the Queen and her mother. We have also reports of the resignation of the ministers of state; of an attempt to form a new ministry under the Marquis, Villums which failed, and of the reinstatement of the old ministry under Istruritz. A fire had consumed the war office and its archives; the loss being estimated at 30,000 piastres. The Carlists are said to be making vigorous preparations for another appeal to arms; and a civil war is anticipated speedily.

TURKEY. Intelligence from Persia bring distressing accounts of the continued persecution of the Nestorians of the mountains by the Kurds. The following from Massoul is given by Wilmer & Smith:—

A tribe of pastoral Nestorians, called the Khozani, who had hitherto escaped the savage fury of the Kurdish chief, have been his last victims. Bedherhan Bey demanded 25,000 sheep of the dunga, or head shepherd of the Khozani. The dunga, in hope of inducing him to moderate his demand, repaired to the Kurdish camp, and offered half the number. Bedherhan, so far from accepting the proposition, had the dunga seized and flung down a precipice; then, with the bleeding and mangled body borne before him, he marched into the territory of the Khozani. In a few days the whole country was laid waste with fire and sword. Sixty-seven villages were pillaged and then burnt. At a place called Khabour he murdered 800 persons in cold blood.

The most horrible cruelties were every where perpetrated by these monsters. Mar Johannah the second patriarch was impaled alive. Several Nestrorians, particularly the priests, had oil poured over their bodies, and were then roasted before a slow fire, amidst the jeers and savage yells of their tormentors.

The Turkish Government has had several varieties of cotton seeds, and men competent to superintend their culture, recently brought from America, for the purpose of trying experiment of cultivating the American varieties of cotton in the different provinces of the empire, in which every kind of climate exists.

ROME, December 24. The Pope does not proceed with his proposed reforms with all the activity that could be desired, but nevertheless he is advancing, and that is something. His letter to the Bishops of Christendom is not at all the document that was expected from so enlightened a man. It is full of denunciation against questioning the Pope's infallibility, &c.

CHINA. The news from China is interesting. A conflict has taken place between the Chinese and Portuguese and Macao, in relation to fiscal and general regulations, in the course of which several of the Chinese 'fast boats' had been burned and sunk. Order had been restored in consequence of the firmness of the Portugues Governor.

QUICK VOYAGE. The ship Alliance, Tucker, which sailed from this port for Charleston, S. C. on 11th Oct. last arrived there in 23 days, discharged, loaded, and arrived off Liverpool Bar on the 28th Dec. after a passage of 24 days; thus completing the voyage out and home in the short space of 78 days. [Wilmer & Smith's Times.

[The Alliance is an American ship, belonging to Wiscasset Me.]

It is reported that Mehemit Ali has manifested a desire to establish a railroad from Suez to Cairo

The distress of the laboring classes at Berlin is stated to be so great that they are compelled to pawn almost every thing they possess to procure bread.

In the Scinde army 443 young Englishmen, in three regiments only, appear to have perished of cholera in a few days.

The total amount of the free church collections in Scotland, for the relief of the distress in the highlands and islands, is £4,364 10s. 7½d.

The Government mills in Plymouth are employed night and day in grinding Indian corn for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland and the highlands of Scotland.

A meeting has been held at Belfast for the purpose of urging upon the Government the expediency of prohibiting the use of grain in distilleries and breweries.

One American house established in the Midland counties of England and New York has, by last steamer, ordered over 40,000 barrels of flour in lieu of remittances in bills,

In consequence of the present high prices of corn, the Duke of Lucca has published a decree peymitting the importation of corn free of duty, into that State, during the next four months.

The French prisoners who have been so long in the power of Abd-el-Kader have been liberated 30,000 francs having been paid for their ramsom.

The Pope has issued a decree, by which convicts are no longer to be permitted to work for tradesmen, to the injury of free and honest workmen, who are unable to manufacture articles at the low rate charged for them by prisoners.

The Great Western Steamship Company have filed in their officers no less than 460 plans which they have received from various quarters, for floating off the Great Britain.

Capt. Claxton, R. N., passed through Liverpool on his way to Dundrum Bay, the intention, we understand, to remain there until the experiments shall have been tried for the floating of the Great Britain.

The Austrian Government forbids every peasant in Gallicia to leave the dwelling after sunset to hold any communication with his neighbors, or to attend any assemblage; and the whole country is militarily occupied.

Samples of sugar, cotton and wool, of excellent quality, grown in the Sandwich Islands have been forwarded to Liverpool, and they formed objects of considerable attraction at the underwriters' room.

Great distress prevails among the silk weavers of Spitalfields for want of employment. A fund for their relief has been opened under the auspices of the clergy and influential inhabitants of the neighborhood.

The report that the house in which Shakspeare was born has been purchased for removal to America has received a direct contradiction from the trustee of the testamentry estate to which it belongs.

Professor Schonbein communicated to the Academie des Sciences on the 23d November, that his gun cotton is not prepared by the same processes as the explosive cottons which have hitherto been experimented with so generally.

The cholera was still raging at Tabreez in Persia, at the end of October. It is said that from the 11th to the 27th of that month, 10,000 persons had died, and that the number of deaths daily, when the account left, was 200.

The Parisian publishers are said to have paid no less than 100,000 francs for the copyright of a little catechism, written by the Archbishop of Paris. The archepiscopal rank of the author has probably caused this price to be given for the work, which is very short, and contains nothing remarkable.

In consequence of the distress in Belgium, and particularly in the environs of Ghent, Alost, and Audenarde, the influx of medicants towards Brussels is so great that guards are placed at the Porte de Flandre to prevent those unfortunate beings from entering the capital.

Information has just been received from Egypt by a respectable mercantile house in Belfast, that the overflowing of the Nile has carried away 93 villages in Lower Egypt, with all the produce they contained, inleuding a very large quantity of flax. The Government has set vigorously to work to repair the dykes.

The cost of the overland route to India for first class cubing will be reduced, at March next to 127.

An iron lighthouse has been completed in London, and will be shipped to Ceylon, where it will be erected at Point de Galle.

The rite of *suttee* had been prohibited in the Bajpoot, state of Jeypore, by a unanimous vote of the Regency.

A pension of £100 a year has been offered by the English Government to Father Mathew.

The suffering population of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland is estimated at 100,000.

The whole number of male adults, convicted of crime in France was, in the last returns, as 23 in every 10,000.

A Paris paper asserts that the French Government intends to propose to the chambers a considerable reduction in the duties on foreign iron.

After all the stories about Mexican enthusiasm for the war, it may be questioned whether the really substantial class of that country are not very much disposed to peace. The vote for Herrera for the President is significant of this fact. Vera Cruz is said to be getting tired of having her port locked up, and we may reasonably suppose that this feeling will extend. [Star.

☞ There are Counterfeit $3s, on the Brunswick Bank, in circulation,—Perkins' Stereotype Plate.

The Bank has redeemed all of its issue of this denomination, consequently all 3s, stereotype plate, now in circulation, are counterfeits.

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

It is a remarkable feature of the news, and one which exhibits the vicissitudes of public life in Mexico in a striking phasis, that Gomez Farias is Vice President under Santa Anna. Farios was once before Vice President during Santa Anna's Presidency. His wily superior, knowing the hostility of Farias to the hierarchy, and desirous of improving the finances by a confiscation of the church property, set him to work to digest a plan and prepare the public mind for seizing on the ecclesiastical estates. The effort failed utterly, and the government was about being made to feel the power of an interest it had alarmed, when Santa Anna deserted Gomez Farios, threw upon him the odium of the scheme, and escaped himself from the storm he had helped to raise.—Gomez Farias was banished the state, and for a number of years resided in this city with his family, pinched by necesity and oppressed with care. Santa Anna in time was overthrown and banished by Paredes. Farias immediately upon the fall of the dictator, returned to Mexico, where he has ever since taken a conspicuous part in the political affairs of the country.

Santa Anna, by a sudden revolution in public opinion, was recalled from banishment, and now these two politicians, as opposite as the poles in principles, and hating each other with a rancer that has been nurtured in disgrace, occupy the first and second offices in the republic. Farias is a reformer of the progressive party; his opinions are of the most liberal character. He is a republican at heart, a federalist in the Mexican sense of the term, and as bitter against religious as political trammels. Santa Anna is just what his interest for the time being requires him to be. The close proximity of two such men does not augur well of the durability of the Government which they administer, nor of the suavity that may qualify their councils.

In so far as the elevation to office of two men occupying the extremes of political faction may interpret the public opinion of Mexico, it may indicate a fusion of all parties, a union of all cliques sects, divisions, and classes of the people in one great war party. Gomez Farias was, if any thing, the most violent of all Mexican politicians against the dismemberment of Texas, and he may have united with Santa Anna to set an example of the suppression of personal and political hatred in forming an alliance for the objects of consolidating the strength of the state against a common enemy. [N. O. Picayune.

PRESERVATION OF MEAT BY FREEZING.—Every body knows, or ought to know, that meat will keep perfectly sweet so long as it remains frozen. Witness, for example, the mammoth which was found some years ago in the north of Siberia, preserved by the eternal frosts of the arctic circle, from the time it was enclosed in the ice, after the deluge— a whole carcase, covered with skin and flesh; some of which was cooked and eaten by the enterprising discoverer, and found to be palatable. But every body does not know that their meat will be tender or tough, according to the method of thawing it.

When frozen meat is brought into a warm room, and thawed by heat, if you have not good teeth, and the digestive powers of an ostrich, you had best leave that part of the dinner for those who have. Therefore, bring from the larder, the night before it is wanted, the meat or poultry intended for dinner, and plunge it into cold water. The next morning a thick coating of ice will be found incrusting the whole piece. Take it off and change the water, and let it remain until the hour for dressing it. If to be boiled, put it over the fire in cold water, if for a roast, put it not before too brisk a fire, as there is always danger that the heart of a large piece may not be completely thawed, in which case it will be spoiled.

Vegetables should be thawed in the same way, and, with few exceptions, they will be better for having been frozen. Potatoes, however, acquire a disagreeable sweetness

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BEGINNING AT HOME. A law of New Hampshire, which when into operation on the 1st inst. provides that no child under fifteen years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment, unless such child shall have attended some school under a qualified teacher, for three months the year preceeding; and also shall so attend during every year of its employment un til it arrives at that age. And every child under twelve must have attended six months in a year. A penalty of fifty dollars is imposed on every owner or agent of such manufacturing concern who shall receive a child into his employ, without a sworn certificate from some school teacher that it has attended school as provided for. Those provisions apply, it would seem not only to cotton and wollen factories, but to all kinds of mechanical business.

The Federalists in the Legislature of Pennsylvania have introduced resolutions in favor of reviving the tariff act of '42. Thirty nine Democrats have manfully protested against the change until the tariff of '46 has been duly tested. The Pennsylvanian says, "the vote of the democrats (in the House) was unanimous against the resolutions," and adds that this movement of the federalists is only intended to brew mischief, as they must know there is no prospect of reviving the tariff act of '42."

FROM CANTON We learn that Mr. Everett, the United States Commissioner to China, arrived on the 6th of October. On or about the 20th, he proceeded from Macao in the United States sloop of war Vincennes to Canton where he had an interview with the General of the Province.

The *Diario*, the Mexican government organ, copies and notices Mr. Webster's estimates of the expenses of the war, and his threats to impeach the President for it, and takes great "aid" and "comfort" from the fact.

Albert J. Tirrell was on Thursday sentenced upon the indictment for adultry, to three years in the State Prison, and one day solitary confinement.

A PROPHET WITHOUT HONOR.

The friends of Mr. Clay, the very warmest of whom have hitherto been the owners of the cotton mills, appear to place very little confidence in his predictions. Our readers doubtless, for we took care to place it immediately under his eyes, the letter which he foretold all sorts of embarrasment and ruin to the business of the country, as the result of the freedom of trade established by the new tariff. But very few heeded at the time what he was pleased to say, but the most hardened unbelievers in his prophecies are the manufacturers themselves, who are building monuments of their scepticism in the shape of new factories from New Hampshire to Georgia.

We take the following from a federal print:

"FIRST FRUITS. The Portsmouth Journal says:—'We yesterday saw at the Athenæum a beautiful piece of printed muslin, the product of the Portsmouth Steam Factory."

These are very properly called first fruits—the first fruits of manufacturing enterprise under the new tariff—soon to be followed by such a harvest as was never yet gathered under the restrictive policy. The owners of the Portsmouth Steam Factory, we are very sure, thurst their tongues in their cheeks when Mr. Clay and Abbot Lawrence and their anxious forebodings, are the subjects of conversation. But let us see what is to follow these first fruits. More than half a million of dollars, it is said, are to be expended in cutting a broad canal from Enfield, in Connecticut, to Hartford, in order to bring to that city a volume of water which shall turn a greater number of spindles than there are in all the mills of Lowell.

"It is in contemplation at Hartford, Connecticut, to bring down to that place the water power of Enfield, Connecticut, by means of a canal one hundred feet wide and twelve feet deep.—This, it is said, will furnish a water power more extensive than that of Lowell, and sufficient to carry more than five hundred thousand spindles The distance from Enfield to Hartford is eighteen miles. The cost of the enterprise is estimated at $700,000.

Whether this great scheme will ever be carried into effect or not is more than we can say but it is enough that people are talking of it planning modes of executing it, at the very moment that the new tariff comes into force. This very circumstance proves the cotton manufacturers themselves have no fear of the new tariff, and regard the alarms of Mr. Clay and Abbot Lawrence as either foolish or feigned, as either self-delusions or attempts to delude others,

[N. Y Evening Post.

VERY MELANCHOLY.

By the last Steamer from Liverpool, we have the melancholy intelligence that the British press are entirely dissatisfied with President Polk's last message to Congress. They particularly dislike his *expose* of the causes of the Mexican war, and thereupon abuse the President with a gusto peculiar John Bull-ish.

Here is one point in which our venerable grand mother England has a decided advantage. While the President of the United States always presents his case at length, and argues it in his message; the Queen, in her annual address, always *says nothing in the very fewest words possible.* It is an invariably stuped negation, never illuminated even by a rushlight of an idea.

The tories of England were opposed, as our readers well know, to the annexation of Texas. Of course they would be discontented with the Mexican war. Their captalists, who hold Mexican-rag bonds, are fearful of the issue The almighty Dollar—as powerful there as in Yankeedom—is the secret of their opposition. Some of them, as the Hon. Caleb Cushing proved not long since, hold a mortgage on California, which has become "null and void" by the action of the American Army. Creditors never like to see their debtors driven into bankruptcy—especially at the point of the bayonet!

This war is, in no small degree, the result of British interference. Had they, and France with them, maintained a neutral position during the Annexation contrioversy, it is more than probable that Mexico, finding herself alone, would have been persuaded to arrange the points of difference. But she expected—and had reason to expect—that Europe would furnish her money and men for the contest. The result should teach all concerned a useful lesson. [Argus.

PROPHECY—ANNEXATION. The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Jefferson, in 1786, will tell just now:—

"Our confederacy must be viewed as the nest, from which all America, North and South, is to be peopled. We should take care, too, not to think it is the interest of that great continent, to press too soon on the Spaniards. These countries cannot be in better hands. My fear is that they are too feeble to hold them until our population can be sufficiently advanced to gain it from them, piece by piece."

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL; The Washington Correspondents of various papers express the belief that this bill will pass the Senate. It strikes us as the easiest mode of obtaining a loan that has yet been proposed. Bearing from five to six per cent. interest—and having the Government itself as the debtor—they will constitute the best investment of surplus capital in the Union. We have no doubt that these notes will be taken as rapidly as they are issued, and that the Government, with the additional Revenue anticipated from the tariff of '46, will be able to get along very well through the next financial year. [Argus.

SLAVERY. What a stupendous, what an incomprehensible machine is man! who can endure toil, famine, stripes, imprisonment, and death itself, in vindication of his own liberty and the next moment be deaf to all those motives whose power supported him through his trials, and inflict on his fellow men a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than the ages of which he rose in rebellion to oppose. [Jefferson.

The Union denounces, as a foul slander, the rumor which prevailed, that Mr. Calhoun intended to bring forward a project to withdraw the troops from Mexico, and content ourselves with defending our boundary.

DINNER TO LT. COL. WRIGHT. The dinner given by the Ex-Rangers to Lt. Col. Isaac H. Wright, came off on Tuesday, at the Merchants Exchange, Boston. There were a large number of the members of the old corps present, without distinction of party. The following are a few of the toasts offered on the occasion:

Massachusetts has her *rights* to maintain in the field, and her *Wright* to maintain them.

The American *Taylor*, he takes his measures so well, that he gives the enemy *fits*.

The Volunteer Regiment of Massachusetts.—While they have a *Cushing* (cushion) at their head to recline upon, may they ever keep W-*right* in view to *direct* and *guide* them in the path of duty.

The Battles of "Palo Alto" and "Resaca de la Palma" History does not record victories more glorious.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 2, 1847.

"The Union must be preserved."

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

The following article from the Boston Post is to the point. It meets our views perfectly, and we believe we are safe in saying it will meet the views of a great majority of the people of Maine.

"When the position of Mexico is known with so much certainty—when that misguided power doggedly persists in refusing to listen to any terms of pacification—when our gallant army are in her midst, urgently requiring fur'er means to enable them to pursue the objects of the war—the action or inaction of Congress is entirely indefensible. It is not consistent with the commonest duties of patriotism; and the people are already beginning to inquire, in unwonted tones, at whose door lies the blame. In Congress there is an overwhelming majority of professed friends of the administration; yet what has become of the efficient war recommendations of the President? Not one of them has become a law!—More than six weeks of the session has passed, and, from some cause, the public business has been neglected. Shame, shame, on this delay. It retards the most important movements—it paralyzes the national arm—it postpones the day of peace. The people expect such conduct in old federal Massachusetts. Its better partizanship acts by instinct—its course on national affairs, whether they are directed by Jefferson, or Madison, or Jackson, or Polk, has been marked at all times by narrowness, and in war times by action little short of treason; but where there is a majority of Democrats, of politicians who are expected to stand by the nation, the people look for different conduct.—They expect to see prompt and patriotic legislation—legislation coming up to the demand of the times, and creditable to the American character. It always has been so—it ought to be so now.

"We regard the duty of Congress, its unquestionable duty, to leave abstract questions for the future to settle, and to attend to the business of defending the country. We cannot comprehend the patriotism of those, from the north or from the south, who seem determined to connect the question of slavery with the question of furnishing supplies to carry on the Mexican war. It is not our purpose to discuss now this question: the question of prohibiting or of permitting slavery in any territory to be acquired in the progress of the war. We see what its bare introduction has done already. It threatens disorganization in the ranks of the administration; its tendency, beyond all question, is to foment jealousy where there ought to be confidence, to produce division where there ought to be union, *to give hope to the enemy*, and thus to prolong the war. The reasons for restricting slavery to territory now slave territory—for prohibiting slavery in territory now free territory, either in possession or to be acquired, may be strong, unanswerable, unanswerable; but now is no time—we are clear in this—to present them. It is a question among ourselves, as between members of the same country. There is a foreign question to be settled first, as between this country, as a whole, and its enemy. Standing in front of his cannon, we would stand united, pouring out money like water, until he sues for peace. Until then, no collateral issue should be tolerated. Let the business, the base business, of dividing the councils, of paralyzing the energies, of weakening the Union, be left in the hands of avowed disunionists and their aiders and defenders, be they who they may. We regret that Democrats in Congress, that a single Democrat, should have consented for a single moment to play into their hands. It is for this great reason—namely, that it will weaken our own war efforts, and encourage the enmy to prolong the war—that we hope that Congress will leave the abstract question of slavery to come up in its natural order, when territory shall have been acquired, and attend immediately to the measures necessary to maintain the honor of our flag.

"One thing more. It is useless to deny the fact, that on the Democratic majority of Congress is the responsibility of legislation. Whatever blame may lie at the door of individual members, whatever may be the motives that prompt their course, it is to the large majority that the people look, that the country receives no detriment. An effort now is urgently needed. Let the exciting questions of President making, of slavery, of faction of all sorts, be postponed, and sectional wrangling give place to a united and efficient course, calculated to promote the cause of the country. Let union and action, in the face of the enemy, be the watchword. Shame on the delay—let it be no longer!"

☞ It seems that Senator Cilley himself was ashamed to vote for his resolve to withdraw the troops from Mexico. It was laid on the table 44 to nothing. In the House only 23 were found recreant enough to vote to take up a similar resolve.

An immense iceberg lately floated into the harbor of Eastport, in this State, dashing to pieces several vessels lying at the wharves. It was supposed to have been blown from the Arctic sea in the late gales.

FROM THE ARMY.

The Matamoros Flag publishes a letter dated Camargo, Jan. 3, stating that Gen. Taylor was six days in the rear of General Quitman, with 3000 regular troops. Quitman himself was two leagues north of Victoria. Gen. Worth was still at Saltillo, having been reinforced by three regiments of volunteers from Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. Gen Wool is in camp fifteen miles from Saltillo, on the road to San Luis Potosi, waiting orders. Mexicans informed the letter writer that Santa Anna's intention was to reinforce Urrea by the Tula Pass, thinking to draw Generals Worth and Wool from Saltillo, when he would immediately occupy that place. 1500 lancers are now hovering around Gen. Wool's encampment, waiting a favorable opportunity to strike.

Mr. Gillespie, one of the Texas rangers, taken prisoner at China in September, says the Mexican army at San Luis Potosi numbers 27,000 men, with an auxiliary force somewhere in the vicinity of 10,000. This large force was under constant drill, and many foreign officers were said to be engaged in the service. Mr. Gillespie was released with a number of other prisoners, by order of Santa Anna, and they speak in the highest terms of their treatment by the Mexicans.

The Flag rumors that Sales sent in a message representing the country to be in a deplorable condition, and entirely unable to contend against the U. States, and recommending that proposals for negotiation be made.

Gen. Patterson with his division had arrived at San Fernando, on his way to Victoria.

THE RIO DISTURBACE.

The Baltimore Patriot publishes the following from an impartial observer of the whole affair. It is probably true, and no American can find anything to censure in the conduct of our Minister:—

"A small party of seamen from one of our armed vessels lying in that port, were carousing ashore, and becoming quite too noisy and hilarious, were arrested and imprisoned for disturbing the peace, the committal being drawn by a magistrate. Their leave of absence having expired, a guard was despatched to the city to bring them aboard. The guard returned and reported their imprisonment. The lieutenant of the ship was then sent ashore to arrange with the magistrate for their release, but he would listen to nothing from the officer. This was very insulting, and so exasperated the lieutenant that he retorted rather too freely, and he also was committed, on the charge of disrespect to the bench. This reached the ears of Mr. Wise, who considered the case an unjust one, and sent to the higher authorities a demand for the release of the lieutenant. This they peremptorily refused to do. Mr. Wise feeling himself slighted at this, again sent a demand for the release of *all* the prisoners, with the threat that if they refused, the guns of all the vessels of war then in the harbor would be fired upon the town. He gave them four hours to consider on it, but ere the four hours expired, they *wisely* determined to release the prisoners—which was done."

MEXICO.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune writes from Havana, Dec. 9—

"The British steamer arrived [from Vera Cruz] yesterday, and brings more interesting accounts.—Congress had met, and will continue at all odds the war with the United States. They had been in session twenty days, but as yet no plan had been suggested for raising funds. Had the vote for President been taken by members, Santa Anna would have received but 48 votes out of 96—no election. But the most strange circumstance is, that Gomez Farias, the personification of federalism, as Santa Anna is of centralism, is elected Vice President, and fulfils the executive duties in the absence of the former. Santa Anna had once expelled Gomez Farias, and it is said that when the election became known, one of the friends of the latter said to him—"Well, you must now get ready to go to New Orleans!" "Veremos," (we shall see) was the significant answer. Santa Anna won't disband his army, and if Congress don't find means, he will become "the congress," and do as he pleases. Loperana, in London, has been named as agent to raise a loan of $20,000,000.

I am told that the garrison at San Juan de Ulua has been several times on the point of "pronouncing," for want of provisions. There are about fifteen hundred mouths in the castle, and of these one thousand are soldiers. In Vera Cruz the garrison, about 1200, are often on short commons. Midshipman Rogers and his companions were in prison at Vera Cruz, the former awaiting his trial as a spy."

Refusal to aid the Volunteers.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives have refused to pass the resolve for granting $20,000 to the Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, by a vote of 191 to 47.

Well, the Algerines of Rhode Island have certainly displayed more patriotism than the members of the Massachusetts House. The "law and order" Senate of that State, by a vote of 13 to 8, *concurred* in the House appropriation of $2500 towards the support of the company recruiting in the city of Providence, for the United States army.

Hon. Caleb Cushing has been chosen Colonel of the Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers. He resigned his seat, as a member of the House, on the 28th ult.

Monroe Edwards, the celebrated forger, is almost dead of consumption in the Sing Sing prison, N. Y.

☞ Gov. Young has pardoned the Anti-rent Convicts out of the State Prison.

THE STORM. The most severe storm of the season occurred on Friday night and Saturday last. The roads in every direction are literally blockaded with snow banks. The Mail from Portland, (due Saturday night,) did not arrive until one o'clock P. M. of Sunday, and was brought the last five miles, (from Norway,) by the driver on snow shoes. The Mail from Augusta, (due Saturday noon,) did not arrive until seven o'clock last evening.

NEGATIVED.—In the U. S House of Representatives Jan 25th, Mr. Schenck offered a series of resolutions in favor of peace, withdrawing our troops from banks of the Rio Grande, discharging the volunteers, and in favor of the prosecution of the war by blockading the Mexican ports, levying duties on articles imported thereinto, and against a war of conquest. The House refused to receive them.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post writing under date of Jan. 22d, says:—"Talleyrand was once asked, whether the French deputies, who were then in session, had passed anything of importance? 'Passed!' replied the veteran statesman, 'they have passed within a few days of *sixteen weeks*, and I can imagine nothing of higher importance to the public than *time!*' If Uncle Sam's deputies don't take excellent care, they will stand in danger of subjecting themselves to the same bitter sarcasm. They have now *passed* nearly two months of the short session, and in that time have concluded comparatively none of the urgent business of the country.

The exigencies of the nation are such, that it was supposed Congress would provide for them without a moment's unnecessary delay. Men and money are needed to push on the war with Mexico, and thus far the people's representatives have failed to provide either.—Surely, in this they are far from having met the expectations of their patriotic constituency, who from every quarter are wafting their complaints to the capitol.—The Senate, especially, moves with snail's pace, and it is time that coals of fire were heaped on every Congressional terrapin. The bill for raising the ten regiments was sent over from the House nearly a fortnight ago, but there it is tossed to and fro, as if it were a game of shuttle-cock. One Senator moves to stick this *in*, another to strike that *out*, and each motion elicits a full dozen dull speeches. Finally, Senator Putiloff—out of compassion, we presume, to all concerned—moves that the further consideration of the subject be '*postponed until to-morrow*'—which is, of course, too good to be lost. To-morrow comes, and the same profitless routine is repeated. Is it a wonder that plain-sailing people are growing a little impatient?

"It was confidently expected that the army bill would certainly pass the Senate to day, [Friday,] and its advocates made a bold push for it, by sitting out its enemies until a late hour in the evening. But they were again disappointed. Amendments without number were offered, each of which elicited a protracted discussion.—Among them was one by Mr. Colley, the abolition Senator from New Hampshire, *to withdraw our army from Mexico entirely!* It would have done your heart good to have heard the torrent of invective which this treasonable proposition elicited from Senator Allen of Ohio. It was greeted by a crowded audience with evident delight, and nothing but the sacredness of the place prevented an open expression of applause."

OFFICE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

In the Senate of the U. S the 25th of Jan. Mr Benton is reported to have made the following remarks in vindication of the President for having proposed the creation of the Office of Lieutenant General of the Army. The plan was his, and not the President's. In September the President had offered him the mission to France, which he positively declined. In November he sent for him and asked his opinion relative to the future conduct of the war. He gave his plan, and afterwards put it in writing, but would not disclose it. He would say, however, that it required one head for the whole army—living on the enemy and levying contributions. Gen. Jackson had offered him the command of the army in 1836, in case of war with Mexico. In 1812 he (Mr. Benton) was the military supervisor of every General now in the service. He mentioned these things only to vindicate the President.

BOMB SHELLS.—Of the shells casting at Albany, N Y., it is said that, their weight varies from 85 to 90 lbs, and one inch and six tenths in thickness. The trial of them before accepting, is very strict. There are two gauges, differing 2-10ths of an inch. The shells must not pass through the smaller, but must through the larger. They are placed in water, and a bellows completely filling the fuse hole is used. If any bubbles arise, the shell is condemned.

Twenty thousand shells are now ready for the use of government. They are made at four cents per pound, about $3,69 a piece.

THE HEIGHT OF LAZINESS.—The following is the mode of felling trees in Turkey. First the bark is cut round for the space of two or three feet, and the trunk is wounded with a knife; the turpentine bleeds from these cuttings for a while, when they set fire to it, and it burns about the depth of one inch. The tree is again chipped and fired, until the wind blows it over. This operation takes several years. After the tree is down, the slow habits of the people are seen in the manner of dispersing of the wood. They take the small branches for fire wood, and when nothing is left but the trunk they grave it in such a manner as to catch the rain water to hasten its rotting; and in this state the tree lies, sometimes across a path, which is in consequence impaired for a year or two, until falling to pieces, it is carried away for fire-wood.

Education Meeting.

In consequence of the severe storm last Saturday the meeting of the friends of Education was postponed to one week from next Saturday, the 13th inst.

Lyceum.

The Paris Lyceum will meet at the School House in this Village on Saturday evening, Feb. 6th, 1847.

SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION—Resolved, That Capital Punishment ought to be abolished.

STILL ANOTHER TRIUMPH OVER DISEASE IN MAINE!

Warren, Lincoln Co., July 15, 1845.

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in complying with your request to bear testimony in favor of your valuable medicine, having had a daughter, fifteen years old, very dangerously sick the last year, restored with it. My daughter took a violent cold in September, 1843, which settled on her lungs. She was troubled with a bad cough all winter. I tried various kinds of medicines, but none of them had the desired effect. The cough continued until March, when we became alarmed at her condition, and applied to a physician, who attended her some time, but did her no good. We then consulted another, but all to no purpose. Having exhausted the whole catalogue of medicines now in the land—two distinguished physicians having done their best to restore her—we then obtained a bottle of

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

which relieved her immediately. After taking four bottles she was completely restored, and now enjoys good health. JOHN LEEDS.

MARRIED.

In this town, 18th ult, by Charles Andrews, Esq., Mr. John C. Hotchinson, of Buckfield, to Miss Emeline E. Doe, of Hebron.

In Lowell, Mass, Dec 31, Mr. Z. Eugene Stone, formerly of this town, to Miss Charlotte A. Shaw.

In Oxford, Mr. Woodbury L. Stanton to Miss Mary A. Morrill.

DIED.

In Dresden, Zebedah Thayer, Esq., aged 74 years.
In Hallowell, Mr. Joseph Metcalf, aged 50.
In New Orleans, Joseph M. Bourn, of Hallowell, 28

Norway Liberal Institute.

THE First Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, the tenth day of March next, and continue *Twelve Weeks.*

The course of instruction will be as extensive as in Seminaries of high standing, or of long established celebrity. The studies to be taught are—Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, German, Italian; also, the various branches of Common and Higher English, particularly those that constitute a Business Education.

Familiar Lectures on the Natural Sciences will be frequently given during the Term.

A Teacher's Class will be formed, and receive instruction by special recitations and oral lectures.

TUITION.

Common English,	$3.00
Higher "	4.00
Languages,	4.00
Music, Piano and Guitar, (extra,)	5.00
Penmanship,	1.00

For less than half a term, thirty or forty cents per week will be charged, according to the studies pursued.

BOARD, in families, for gentlemen, $1,25 to $1,50—for ladies, $1,00 to $1,25 per week—Besides, measures will be taken to provide students with facilities for boarding themselves, at a considerable saving of expense.

TEACHERS.

EBENEZER P. HINDS, A. B *Principal.*
JACOB W. BROWN, *Vice Principal.*
MISS MARY A. A. ADDITON, *Teacher of Music.*
ISAIAH H BAKER, *Teacher of Penmanship*

N. B.—For particulars apply to the Principal, who resides at Stevens' Plains (Westbrook.)

Stevens' Plains, Jan. 26, 1846. 6w39.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN,

PARIS-HILL.

PRICE—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 " 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 " 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, from $1,00 to 1,50, and 2,00.
Work warranted.——March 28. tf 47

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, KIMBALL P. BENNETT, formerly of Sweden, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his deed of Mortgage dated November eighth, A. D. 1841, conveyed to me a certain tract or parcel of land situated in said Sweden, and described as follows, to wit:—The Northerly half of the Lot of land numbered twenty-four in the third Division of Lots in said Sweden.

And, whereas the condition of said Mortgage has been broken, I hereby give this public notice to foreclose the same, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided. JAMES G PORTER.

Sweden, January 22, 1847. 3w

The New Store,

STEEP FALLS, NORWAY,

REOPENED.

THE subscribers having refitted the Store at Steep Falls, Norway, recently occupied by Messrs. A. C. DENISON & Co., are now opening an entire

New Stock of Goods,

CONSISTING OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, West India Goods, Groceries, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Crockery and Hard Ware, Stoves, Agricultural Tools, Bar Iron, Steel, &c.

They flatter themselves that their facilities for purchasing in the *New York, Boston and other markets*, will enable them to afford their goods at very low prices, and they will be satisfied with the smallest possible rate of profits.

Their Stock embraces a great variety of Goods, both as to quality and price, and they do not intend to be undersold by any trader in the County. They do not expect to give character to their establishment by offering *a few common articles* at cheap rates, so much as by the uniform good quality and cheapness of the whole.

Their Stock embraces too great a variety to attempt an enumeration of the articles; but the Goods ARE HERE, and they are to be sold, both at *WHOLESALE and RETAIL.*

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in payment—and the cash not refused.

BROWN & CO.

Steep Falls, Norway, Jan. 15, 1847. 37

☞Cash Paid☜

FOR HERDS GRASS and CLOVER SEED, by BROWN & CO.

Steep Falls, Norway, Jan. 18, 1847. 37

☞*Please to read this.*☜

A good chance to clear from $500 to $1000 a year.

AGENTS wanted in every Town and County, throughout the State of Maine to procure subscribers to

"Sears' New Pictorial and Illustrated Family Magazine,"

and to sell SEARS' NEW AND POPULAR PICTORIAL WORKS, universally acknowledged to be the BEST and CHEAPEST ever published; as they certainly are the most saleable.

Any active Agent may clear from $500 to $1000 a year. A cash capital of at least $25 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the Agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

The postage must in all cases be paid.

BROWN & APPLETON, General Agents for the State of Maine.

Portland, Jan. 13, 1847. 1s3w37

BLANKS.

A prime assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846.

PROBATE NOTICES.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

SAMUEL TAYLOR,

late of Porter, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the Law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WILLIAM F. TAYLOR.

Porter, Jan. 7, 1847. 39

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the estate of

WILLIAM GAMAGE,

late of Fryeburg, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to ANN GAMAGE.

Fryeburg, Jan. 7, 1847. 3w35

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

THOMAS COOLIDGE,

late of Livermore, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to WILLIAM COOLIDGE.

Livermore, Jan. 5, 1847. 3w36

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven—

ON the Petition of EPHRAIM ROWE, Administrator of the estate of **Ephraim Rowe,** late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred dollars, and therefore praying that License may be granted him to sell and convey so much of the real estate as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges; said real estate consisting of six acres of land situated on an Island, and joining land on the south owned by Ebenezer Rowe:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris *on* the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of DEBORAH D. WHEELER, Administratrix of the estate of **P. M. Wheeler,** late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of five hundred dollars, and therefore praying that License may be granted him to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register,

37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of JOSEPH G. TOWLE, Administrator of the estate of **William Towle,** late of Albany, N. H., deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one thousand dollars, and therefore praying that License may be granted him to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased situated in the County of Oxford, aforesaid, as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

It is *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of JAMES WALKER, Jr., Guardian of Eliza Jane, Lucy and Julia Ann Long, minors, and heirs of **Jedediah Long,** late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, representing that the said minors are seized of two certain lots or tracts of real estate, each containing thirty acres, as described in the inventory of record in the Probate Office, situate in Brownfield, in said county, and called the Great Bog lot, the other in Denmark at the head of Pleasant Pond, and that it would be for the benefit of said minors that the same should be sold and the proceeds put out and secured on interest, after paying incidental charges; and therefore praying that License may be granted him to sell and convey the same:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

JAMES HEARD, Executor of the last Will and Testament of **Joseph F. Heard,** late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

JAMES HOBBS, Jr., Administrator of the estate of **Isaac Walker,** late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of his administration of the estate of said deceased.

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, on the third day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

JAMES F. LORD, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the estate of **Job C. Lord,** late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the third day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the Store of William Hutchins, in Lovell, on Wednesday, the 24th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,—All the real estate of Moses Andrews, non compos mentis. The said estate consists of about sixty acres of Lot No 32, in 4th Division, in Lovell.—Also one lot in Stoneham. Also a lot of land near Bane Charles in Chatham with a house thereon.

Dated at Lovell, this 13th day of January, A D 1847.

NATHAN ANDREWS, Guardian to said Non Compos Mentis.

37*

THE subscribers hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JUDAH DANA,

late of Fryeburg, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to EDWARD L. OSGOOD,

37 JOHN W. DANA.

Fryeburg, Jan. 7, 1847. 3w

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifth day of January, in the year of Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of JOHN PERHAM, Administrator of the estate of **Richard R. Goding,** late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death, and therefore praying that License may be granted him to sell and convey all the interest the said deceased had in the real estate in his care at the time of his death, for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of JOSEPH G. SWAN, Administrator of the estate of **Asa Kimball,** late of Gilead, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of seven hundred dollars, and therefore praying that License may be granted him to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of EUNICE PATERSON, Administratrix of the estate of **Tristam Paterson,** late of Porter, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eight hundred and fifty dollars, and therefore praying that License may be granted him to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges; also on the Petition of the said Eunice Paterson, Widow of the said Tristam Paterson, praying for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

DAVID HALE & ELIAS WHITING, Administrators of the estate of **David Hale,** late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented their first account of their administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrators give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

RICHARD T. LURVEY, Administrator of the estate of **Dexter Billings,** late of Milton Plantation, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

JEDEDIAH GROVER, Administrator of the estate of **Cyrus Moor,** late of Albany, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased; and also the Petition of Hannah Moor, Widow of said deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ANN INGALLS, Administratrix of the estate of **Samuel Ingalls,** late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased; and also her Petition praying for allowance out of the real estate of said deceased her late husband:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ANDREW TYLER, Guardian of WILLIAM C. BANGS, of Brownfield, in said county, a minor, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said minor,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

MARY WADSWORTH, Administratrix of the estate of **John Wadsworth,** late of Hiram, in said county, deceased, having presented her second account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

Some people have a horror of house-breakers. A strong fellow in a fustain jacket, with a piece of crape over his face, and a pistol in his hand, is certainly a disagreeable visitor to a country gentleman in the middle of a dark night in December; a coarse whisper, conveying a delicate allusion to your money-bags or your life, is far from a pleasing method of carrying on conversation; and, therefore, without descending to any more minute particulars, and pluming myself upon my personal immunity from such visitations, on the score of having no house, I agree at once that a house-breaker is a detestable character, and worthy of condemnation. A murderer, also, I am not prepared to vindicate. A knife forced into the stomach of an elderly gentleman, in a half sleepy state after a bottle of old port—a razor drawn across a beautiful bar-maid's throat—or a bullet scientifically inserted through the ear-hole of a deaf old lady engaged secreting her half-year's dividend in a black trunk in the garret—are disagreeable objects of contemplation to the philanthropic mind; and therefore I at once coincide in the fervent execration in which a murderer is held by every person I have conversed with on the subject, except the students of anatomy, and two or three popular authors of the conclusive school.—But there is another miscreant for whom I have no commisseration; a wretch, compared with whose atrocities, house-breaking becomes meritorious, and murder innocent; before whose negro-like blackness—to borrow the language of Charles Phillips—the darkness of annihilation becomes white as snow; whose benediction is a curse; —whose breath is pestilence; whose name is infamy; over whose sunless memory shall settle the conflagration of a fury, and whose soul shall shudder beneath the appalling convulsions of a fathomless doom forever. After this description need I say that I mean the unhallowed monster who neglects to pay his newspaper bill.

[Blackwood's Magazine.

☞ We find the following bit of scandal in the Boston Post over the signature of S. X.—We give it as we find it, but don't believe any woman would commit so mean an act, not we.

A gentleman, in passing Charles street mall, observed a twenty-five cent piece buried about half an inch in transparent ice, very hard. He tried to kick it out with the heel of his boot, but could not, and set off for a brick, a pile of which was a short distance. Meantime, a lady passing the same way, and who had seen him kicking, when she reached the spot stopped to see the reason. She was observed to hesitate a moment, then crouch down for a minute or two, move a little, pick up something, and go on her way, (doubtless rejoicing.)—When the gentleman returned with his brick, he found quite a puddle of water on the spot, which was just beginning to chill—BUT THE MONEY WAS GONE!!!

A GOOD WIFE. There are three things which a good wife should resemble, and yet those three things she should not resemble.—She should be like a town clock—keep good time and regularity. She should not be like a town clock—speak so loud that all the town may hear her. She should be like a snail—prudent, and keep within her own house. She should not be like a snail—carry all she has upon her back. She should be like an echo—speak when spoken to. She should not be like an echo—determined always to have the last word.

RATHER POINTED. An American lady, was rather boastfully enumerating the different languages she could speak; a young lady present, very shrewdly asked her if she SPOKE English. The lady fainted.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President and Directors of the ATLANTIC AND ST LAWRENCE RAIL ROAD COMPANY have made a second assessment of *Five Dollars* on each and every share, subscribed for and taken on the capital Stock of said Company, and that said assessment will be due and payable to the Treasurer of the Company, at his office in Portland, on the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY next

CHAS E BARRETT, Treasurer of the A. & St. L. R R Co.

Portland, Dec. 29, 1846. 122F

Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery

—AND—

Phonographers Furnishing Depot.

AWARDED the Gold and Silver Medals, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors of the National, the Mass charters, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid Colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather. Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 151 *Broadway*; Philadelphia, 136 Chesnut St.; *Boston*, 75 Court, and 59 Hanover Sts; *Baltimore*, 205 Baltimore St.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnatti, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main St.; Saratoga Springs, *Broadway*; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church St.

July 7, 1846. 1y

Wanted immediately.

THE subscriber would respectfully notify *some* of his friends and customers that he is in want of a little CASH, for which long standing accounts will be marked "PAID," and crossed out. For further particulars call at the Bookstore and inquire of B WALTON

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. tf 34

P. S. Hope some folks will take the hint.

WANTED,

$1000 in payment of arrearages for the Democrat, Advertising, &c.

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEXICO, MAINE

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

F. BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA & TOMATO BITTERS.

1 *Bottle for One Dollar—6 Bottles for Five Dollars.*

IN order to make *this best of medicines* the *cheapest beyond doubt*, and defy all competition as to quality and price, the proprietor has been induced to put his *large bottles* at 1 dollar for 1 bottle—6 bottles for 5 dollars. *THE MOST MEDICINE FOR THE LEAST MONEY.* It is hardly necessary to say anything in praise of this valuable medicine, as its use has become so general that any one can hear of its effect by inquiring of his neighbor, but we will give a certificate, one out of hundreds that might be furnished, from a gentleman, who has reason to be, and is thankful for the almost Miraculous Cure effected in his own case when all else had failed.

☞Read the following:—

BATH, Me., April 20, 1844.

Mr. F. Brown—Dear Sir: I am much gratified in having an opportunity to announce to you that having used three bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, I have been, from a state of general debility and decline, and continual suffering, restored to the enjoyment of good health. For a number of years I have been troubled with the Liver Complaint, so badly at times as to prevent my attending to business, and Dyspepsia followed, with loss of appetite, weakness and debility, and a sinking and oppressive sensation at the stomach, most painful and distressing, which gradually decreased my strength and left me into a decline, and debilitated me so much as to occasion fears for my recovery; while in this situation I was induced, by the persuasion of a friend, to make a trial of your Bitters, and was most happily disappointed in finding an immediate relief; and before I had taken the contents of the first bottle, I had obtained a comfortable state of health, and before I had used three bottles, I enjoyed better health than for a number of years.—This was about two years since, and my health has continued good till the present time. I must say that I have not much confidence in patent medicines, but I am satisfied, from the wonderful effects of your Bitters in my own case, and of friends whom I have induced to use it, that it is a valuable medicine, and I take much pleasure in recommending it to my friends and acquaintances, and indeed to all who are thus afflicted, as well worthy a trial. I remain yours,

PELEG SPRAGUE.

☞ *Be careful* if you would get the genuine, and purchase of the following list of regular appointed Agents:—

Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Oxford, Z. Chadbourn, Jr.; Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood & Co; ethel, Kimball & Crocker; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Dixfield, Charles T. Chase; Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon; North Livermore, I. Coolidge; Turner, Blake, Bray & Co; Mt. Vernon Village, C. A. Marston; Goff's Corner, I. Goff, jr. & Son; Harrison, F. Blake; Norway, Denison & Fyler.

For sale by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

June 2, 1846,—1y4

THE GREAT REMEDY

CONSUMPTION,

AND the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a

DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances where patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY had been resorted to as a *cure*, the use of this Balsam has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and in many instances effected

PERMANENT CURES,

after every known remedy had failed to produce the desired effect.

Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in *ASTHMA*, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to puff it or quackery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavour to give a brief statement of its usefulness, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous, that Consumption may and *"CAN BE CURED,"* if this medicine be resorted to in time.

The following certificate is from the wife of Mr. Enoch Perry, a very respectable farmer in Oxford County, Maine, and can be relied upon as true in every particular. It was not solicited, but given by the lady from a sense of duty, feeling that she owed the preservation of her life to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

RUMFORD, Oxford County, Me., July 22, 1845.

This may certify that I have for a number of years been severely afflicted with the asthma. In October, 1843 I took a violent cold, which produced a very severe cough, which was accompanied with severe pains in my side, and I sweat profusely nights. These had a tendency to confine me, until I was so much reduced that I was unable to do any work, or even walk across the room without assistance. In July, 1844, I was so afflicted with shortness of breath, such great difficulty in breathing, and in such severe pain, that I was unable to lie in bed or sleep for three weeks. One physician with whom I was consulted, and another who was consulted, both gave me up to die—said they could do no more for me. My friends despaired of my life. I had no hope myself. I then commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In one hour after the bottle I was able to walk about the house. I continued to take the Balsam until I had taken nine bottles, and NOW I AM WELL, free from pain, free of the cough, do my own work, keep no help, and have not enjoyed better health for fifteen years.

Signed, RELIANCE PERRY.

Opinion of a regular Physician.

EXETER, Me., Sept. 30, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, and with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

No Quackery! No Deception!

All published statements of cures performed by this medicine, are, in every respect, TRUE.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits & Imitations.*

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all the diseases for which it is recommended, during many years after the skill of the first physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

Be careful and get the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. None genuine unless signed by I. BUTTS. Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; Zebulon Chadbourne, Jr., Oxford; E. & L. Atwood & Co., Buckfield; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; Denison & Fyler, Norway; J. Graham, Rumford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Deshon, Canton Mills; I. Coolidge, North Livermore; Blake, Bray & Co., Turner; C. A. Marston, Mt. Vernon Village; J. Goff, jr. & Son, Goff's Corner; F. Blake, Harrison.

For sale also by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

[June 2, 1846.—1y

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb 14 1846 41

Dr. Wood's SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY BITTERS,

For the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise in an impure Blood, Impaired Digestion, Morbid state of the Liver and Stomach, Weakness of the Nervous System, and a disordered Habit of the Constitution generally.

DR. WOOD'S Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, have already, by their substantial excellence, won a degree of public favor and patronage, which puts them beyond the need of recommendation. Being faithfully prepared of the most excellent materials, they can be fully confided in by all in need of a tonic, aperient or alterative remedy. Sarsaparilla takes a high rank among Physicians and all others in the list of curative agents, and it is this fact which has rendered it so deservedly popular over all other medicines of the day. In Dr. Wood's standard preparation, it is warranted to be found in great purity and strength, and gaining much by its union with the Wild Cherry, a tonic of the first order. This happy combination is the only one ever made of these articles, and founded as it is on the best medical principles, and their virtues extracted by a rigid chemical analysis, experience has shown its unusual power and efficacy.

This preparation will be found on trial, to be a sure and speedy remedy for the diseases enumerated above. They purify the blood, secure regular digestion, promote a healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, and strengthen the nerves, at once securing health and vigor to the whole system. In all cases of *despondency*, arising from Indigestion or Nervous irritation, they have been used with remarkable success; nor are they less useful as a remedy for Headache, Flushings, Loss of Appetite, and a *general prostration of the system*. As the same time, it must be stated, that they are neither violent nor at all dangerous in their operation, securing, as they do, the desired end, by a steady, regular and easy influence. Taken daily, as directed, they will be found to operate in that gentle and salutary manner, which is, in fact, their highest recommendation.

The following certificates, among many others which have been received from the most respectable sources, furnish satisfactory proof of the value and efficacy of this highly popular medicine.

Fordwich, Sept. 4, 1844.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that my daughter has been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, attended with almost constant headaches and other distressing symptoms which accompany this disease. She visited Boston to avail herself of the justly celebrated physicians of that city, all to no purpose.—By the solicitation of a friend, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters. Before taking one bottle she was relieved entirely of the headaches, and after taking two or three bottles, the other symptoms entirely disappeared. S. E. GIBBS.

North Fairhaven, Long Plain, June 16, 1845.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.

Dear Sir,—My daughter has been for more than two years afflicted with a confirmed Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, together with a severe and constant headache. During this time, she was constantly attended by the most skilful and intelligent physicians, but with little or no relief, until we found the disease was rapidly taking the form of confirmed consumption. At this time, I determined to have recourse to Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, as prepared by you, and it gives me the sincerest pleasure to state, that after the use of a few bottles my daughter was happily restored to health. I have the highest confidence in this medicine, and shall cheerfully recommend it to my friends. Very truly yours,

ANSEL WHITE.

The cure described in the above certificate of Mr White, is by no means a singular one. There are hundreds who have been cured from the most acute and long continued disease by the use of this excellent and highly popular remedy. The proprietor recommends it to the public with the utmost confidence, for in all cases where it has had a fair trial, it has exceeded beyond the expectations of the patient or even his friends. The care with which it is prepared, and the utmost excellence of its materials, should secure, and have secured for it, a character which it well deserves. The prejudice usually existing against patent medicines, would not be merited if bestowed on this. The wonderful cures it has performed, and the acknowledged celebrity of its principal constituents, should at once recommend it to the public favor.

☞ Be particular and ask for Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and receive no other.

E. THORNTON, JR., *sole Proprietor*,

New Portland, Maine.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent, PARIS. A. Hall, South Paris. Hall & Dow, Norway.

EDWARD MASON, Portland; and sold by Agents throughout the New England States.

Jan. 12, 1847. 1y

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preparation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any kind of Inflammation.—It may be considered a desideratum in the list of family medicines, combining advantages not possessed by any other preparation of the kind, as it is prompt and efficient in its action, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not soil the clothing nor the skin, as do most of the "Liniments" brought into notice the last few years, but is perfectly colorless and has a fragrant smell, which is of more importance than many suppose who imagine that any thing that smells bad must be valuable. It is powerful in its effects, and yet mild in its operation, and feels at the first touch

25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepared and sold by

H. K. HINKLEY, *Apothecary*,

PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & POLTER, Poland; North Bridgton, West Bridgton; Sweden Ingersoll, Bethel; I. S. Bumpus, Hebron; P. T. Livesey, Poris & Atkins, Woodstock; Houghton & Tuell, Greenwood; Kendall & Crocker, Hiram Hill, Bethel; Henry Ward, West Bethel; Smith & Small, Newry; Pingree & Hall, Hanover; Jordan Gram m, Rumford; Lewis Rose, Mexico; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Deshon, Canton; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; J. A. Kimball, N. Turner; Wm. B. Bray, Turner Village; Joshua Dawson, Minot; N. L. Humphrey, Cumberland; John A. Perry, Sumner; Albert Harding, Stevensport; D. R. Chamberl, J. & N. Parker, and Rufus & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds & Son, Lewiston; Robert Ingalls, Shelburne, N. H.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA BURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally. [June 1, 1847—1y35

The above named Agents have also for sale

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

EDWARD REILLY,

TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he may be constantly found at the Shop formerly occupied by Lewis W. Dennen, at

South Paris,

where the Tailoring business, in all its branches, is carried on in a faithful and workman like manner.

☞All Garments warranted to fit or no pay.

Gentlemen, wishing for fashionable clothing, are requested to try him and see if these things be so.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS

Received at his Shop regularly as soon as published.

☞Wanted immediately—Two Apprentice Girls.

South Paris, June, 1846. tf 8

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographers, Arithmetics, Histories and all other books commonly used in Schools for sale by

Paris Hill, Dec 29, 1846. B. WALTON. 3t tf

WORMS EASILY REMOVED!

WINER'S Canadian Vermifuge!

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN DIE every year from the disease produced by Worms! They are the cause of numerous and frightful diseases. Indeed there is scarcely a complaint common to infancy and childhood which may not be produced or greatly aggravated by the presence of these destructive animals in the stomach and bowels. Cases are recorded of their producing St. Vitus's Dance, Locked-Jaw, Squinting, Dropsy, Loss of Feeling in the Limbs, Rickets, Palpitation of the Heart, Fleetiness, Dry Cough, Severe Pains, Paleness, Emaciation, total Decline of Strength, and Consumption. They consume all nourishment in the body, and finally destroy the child.

Winer's Canadian Vermifuge is a pleasant, safe, speedy and permanent cure for this dangerous affliction. It destroys the worms at once, dissolves and carries off the slime which forms the nest of worms, and greatly improves and invigorates the system. It is the most perfect thing of the kind ever invented, and no family should be without it.

P. S. Parents may be assured that this medicine is perfectly harmless in all its effects. It is entirely compounded of the very best materials, and there is not the least danger in using it.

☞ Price only 25 cents per bottle.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 120 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For Sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Babcock, Bethel; John Lake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.—June 30, 1846. 1y8

DR. UPHAM'S Vegetable Internal Remedy FOR THE PILES!

☞ A Cure for Life Secured. ☜

For the cure of Piles, Inflammation of the Lower and System; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Bladder; In flammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood; Weakness and Inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of Married Ladies

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY, invented by Dr. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this, it is an INTERNAL REMEDY—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either bleeding or blind, Internal or External, and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure —*speedy and permanent*. It is also a complete alterative and tonic, and improves in general health the moment it is taken. Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 1-3 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in which great degree dangerous, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This Medicine attacks the disease in its source, and removing the cause, renders the cure certain and permanent.

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Although the Electuary was originally prepared for the cure of *Piles*, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an Inflammatory character, as it is a certain antidote to all diseases of the blood in any particular part or organ. In Inflammation or Congestion of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism, it is the best medicine ever discovered.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

For all Impurities of the Blood, arising from the injudicious use of Mercury, or other causes; for all Diseases of the Skin and Scrofulous Affections; in all cases where the blood is perverted, determined to the Head, producing dizziness and dizziness, *Dr. Upham's Electuary* is routinely unrivalled.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

Married Ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the PILES, with consequent Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels, and Spine, to a degree of the Rack, from which the Electuary is perfectly safe for Pregnant Ladies, and is the most Delicate that can possibly be used, as it will not only remove the Piles and all of the above painful diseases, without *pain or irritation*, but will restore an easy tone, and vitality, and a sound constitution to the offspring.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

The Electuary contains no *Mineral Medicine; no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge*, or other powerful or irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. It takes according to the directions A CURE FOR LIFE IS GUARANTIED.

☞ Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this Medicine, can be had of Agents, gratis.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 120 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For Sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Babcock, Bethel; John Lake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.—June 30, 1846 1y8

BUCHAN'S

Hungarian Balsam OF LIFE.

JOYFUL INTELLIGENCE!

ANOTHER Life saved after the DOCTORS could do no more!

BATH, Me., Feb 24, 1845

Dr Bradlee—Sir I take pleasure in giving you a statement of the benefit I received from the use of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. I had been under the care of two physicians, who had treated me for a number of years for a complaint resembling consumption, causing bleeding, and other symptoms which attend that insidious disease, *CONSUMPTION*. I tried several other medicines, and many experiments, finally concluded that

They could do no more!

I was then advised by a friend to try Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. I did so, and the result has been most astonishing. My daughter is *entirely cured*, and, is now attending to her accustomed duties. I paid Two Hundred Dollars for Physicians and Medicine, with no other sort of benefit, while Six dollars worth of Hungarian Balsam has removed the disease, restored the strength, and brought on a healthy action.

I am gratefully yours, JOHN YOUNG

ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION!

Two cases pronounced beyond the reach of Medical aid

AUGUSTA, Me., May 27, 1845

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam has been of the most infinite service to me. I have been cured of an affection of the Lungs, which was thought to be incurable by all my friends, by the use of a few bottles. One of my children was also restored to health, after having gone as far *beyond the reach of Medical aid* I and this medicine is now my constant resort to cure any difficulty in the throat and lungs.

Yours, truly, FRANCIS J. WEEKS.

BELFAST, Me., June, 1845

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—Mr. Clark, of Palermo, a friend of mine, was taken sick with a sore eye with bad cough, pain in the side, general debility, &c. He consulted several doctors who prescribed for him—but was finally told

He could not get well!

He stopped taking medicine, but continued to grow worse, until he was so weak that he could scarcely sit up. He saw a notice of the Hungarian Balsam, procured a bottle, and continued to take it according to the directions—and, strange to say, in a few months he was a strong man, and as he believed permanently cured. Yours, respectfully,

H. G. O. WASHBURN, Bookseller.

MORE CURES OF SEATED CONSUMPTION!

Important testimony of Physicians and Druggists.

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 1, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee,—Sir,—The astonishing sale of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam obliges us to order a further supply. Please send us before, a sufficiency for six months. We can give you if you desire it, certificates from numerous individuals who have not only been relieved from Asthma, Colds, and Coughs, but from those who have been brought up from *FIRMLY SEATED CONSUMPTION!*—and literally snatched from the grave! As a remedy for such complaints, we confidently believe, it has never been surpassed.

Yours, PECK & SPEAR.

Saco, Me., May 25, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam is, beyond all question, a most perfect and admirable preparation for diseases of the Lungs. I have used it in my family, and in my professional practice for more than two years, with the most uniform and entire success, in cases of *severe Pulmonary Disease*, and I can conscientiously recommend it to all who are afflicted, as the most *CERTAIN REMEDY* for such diseases with which I am acquainted. Yours Respectfully,

FREDERIC T. STORER, *M. D.*

GREAT CURE OF NERVOUS CONSUMPTION!

A Patient raised from the Bed of Death by the Hungarian Balsam.

Warren, Me., Oct. 17, 1845.

To Dr D. F. Bradlee—Dear Sir—I feel a sincere pleasure in the opportunity offered, to express to you my appreciation of the Hungarian Balsam. I think with the blessing of a Kind Providence, I owe my life to this inestimable medicine. I have been for some two or three years afflicted with atrophy or nervous Consumption, attended with all its horrors. I employed several different Physicians, but *THEY COULD GIVE ME NOTHING TO REACH MY CASE*, and I constantly grew worse, and at last was confined to my bed, with an inflammation in my stomach, lungs, and liver, and a severe palpitation of the heart, and the distressed heaving which sometimes last two or three hours and often times so violent as to shake my bed. I knew in this situation

I could not long survive.

My doctor and neighbors said the same. A friend accidentally sent to my family as a sentiment of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. They procured me a bottle, and I took some reluctance at first commenced taking it. The first dose gave me immediate relief, and in a few days I found myself in sufficient strength and I continued to gain until I took thirteen bottles. I now enjoy better health, although somewhat advanced in years, than for several years past. My Physician kindly asserts that it was the Hungarian Balsam that cured me.

Yours Respectfully, LUCIE C. CUSHMAN.

Certificate of the Apothecary who furnished the Hungarian Balsam to this Patient.

This may certify that I am acquainted with Mrs. Lucie C. Cushman, and was a witness of the effects of the Hungarian Balsam, described in the above certificate. Her case was a very severe and dangerous one; and the cure is considered very remarkable by all who know her. She was confined to her bed, had watchers at night, and was not expected to live but a few days, when she commenced taking the Balsam. She is now in better health than she has been on many years. The Hungarian Balsam is held in the highest estimation in this county. ORRIS S. ANDREWS, Apothecary.

Warren, Maine, *October* 21, 1845.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES!

In favor of the Great English Remedy for Consumption!

From Allison & Gault, Concord, N. H.—Dr. Bradlee—Dear Sir—In the whole list of remedies for diseases of the Lungs, *nothing stands the test like the Hungarian Balsam*. It is spoken of in the highest terms by persons of standing in this place. Yours, Respectfully,

ALLISON & GAULT, Apothecaries.

Concord, N. H., April 24, 1844.

From Edward Mason, Portland, Me.—The Hungarian Balsam gives good satisfaction in the cases and diseases I have mentioned, from the reports I hear of its operations generally on customers, that is as the most perfect preparation for diseases of the lungs. EDWARD MASON, Apothecary,

52 Middle street, Portland.

From J. R. Nichols, Haverhill, Mass.—I am much pleased with the Hungarian Balsam, and from the good results which is given in *PULMONARY CONSUMPTION*. I think it can be conscientiously recommended by those who have it for sale. Yours, &c.,

J. R. NICHOLS, Druggist and Apothecary.

From Dr. H. P. Pulling, Albany N. Y.—I cheerfully give my name in recommendation of the Hungarian Balsam, believing it to be the best medicine I have ever used for diseases of the Lungs generally. H. P. PULLING, M. D.

107 Market street, Albany.

CONSUMPTION IN BANGOR, MAINE

Cured by Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, on that cold climate.

Bangor, Me., Sept., 18, 1845.

I have now had the Agency of that excellent medicine, Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, about two years, and have sold in that period, nearly 12 gross or 1728 bottles. Much of this has been used on the eastern part of Bangor, but many dozens have been sent to several parts of Hancock County, and the Provinces, Machias, Eastport, &c. The unbounded faith in Balsam in the relief and cure of Pulmonary diseases, is absolutely astonishing—Hundreds, I am sure, have, by its use, been

Saved from a premature Grave!

who had been given up to die by all the Physicians had been cured to a comparative health—and the last six months of the above has been the most successful by far of any. In cases of chronic, afflicted with severe and obstinate coughs, it has been completely successful in giving speedy relief. Indeed has been a great success. Its reputation is established here, and the sale is increasing. Yours truly, DAVID EUSTEE.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 120 Washington street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Babcock, Bethel; John Lake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; Edward Mason, Portland.—June 29, 1846. 1y8

DR. WARREN'S SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO AND WILD CHERRY Physical Bitters.

At 50 cents per Bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for *Scorfulous, Mercurial* and *Cutaneous Diseases*; Jaundice, Ind gestion, Dyspepsia, Bilious disorders, Liver complaints, Costiveness, Weak and Sore Stomach, Ulcers and running Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Pain in the Bones, Pimples in the Throat, Rheumatic Affections, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Bad Humors, Eruptions on the face and body, Cancerous sores, King's Evil, Chronic Catarrh, Languor, Debility, Headache, Dizziness, Sallow Complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from *an impure state* of the Blood, to whatever form acquired.

The Extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use.—It is highly concentrated—entirely vegetable—and very finely flavored to the taste. The change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is *speedy and permanent*.

As a *Spring Medicine* for purifying the Blood, strengthening the Stomach and Bowels, and clearing all Cutaneous Eruptions, the *Sarsaparilla, Tomato*, and *Wild Cherry Bitters* are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared by Dr. D. F. Bradlee, 120 Washington St, Boston.

☞Price—only 50 cents per Bottle.

Sold by J. S HOUGHTON, at the *Magasin de Sante*, (Magazine of Health) 120 Washington Street, Boston—General Agent for New England. Also, as above, all the Popular Medicines in general use, pure and genuine, at the lowest possible prices—Medical Books, Perfumery, Cosmetics, and Fancy Goods, wholesale and retail.

Also for Sale by the following Agents:—Paris, J. K. HAMMOND; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, Grover & Babcock; Turner, John Blake; Dixfield, Charles T. Chase; Poland, Wm. Cousins; Harrison, H. Blake; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell; Portland, Edward Mason.—Feb. 27, 1846. 1y 42